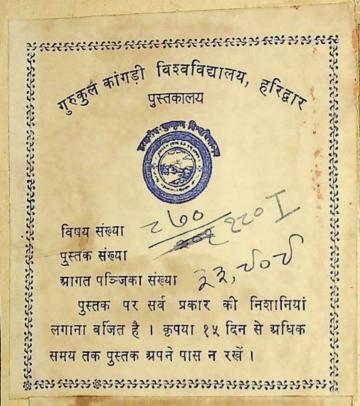
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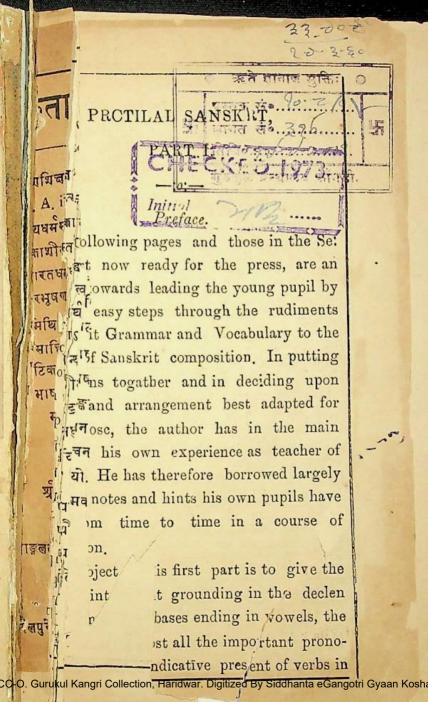
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ाङ्गला

श्री भवानीप्रसाद जी इनदौर (विजनौर) निवासी द्वारा पुस्तकालय गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विद्यविद्यालय को सवादोहजार पुस्तक संप्रेस भेंट ।

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each of the ten conjugations, as well \$ use of the principle indeclinables in use. For the better understanding forms throughout, the lessons are start with a few general rules and illus sufficiently clear and comprehensive exercises that follow. The word-list the models after each set of rules every thing the pupil will requir exercises given and for many m teacher might frame. The two glog end are further helps in the same A number of model questions has given after each lesson for testing the progress, his knowledge of the r of the forms put before him. No pai been spared to make the book a suital for the end in view for the sc and the private student ali'e; while will, it is hoped, find of the ready at hand admittiuligen for the benifit of indivient Zila School, Bhagalpur, no

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उपोद्घात:।

ंता

ये चि मनोमालिन्यविपाटिकायां वाटिकायामिव यपश्चिन नेकरसभावभङ्गीभासुरायां संस्कृतभाषायां विजिन्नीर्वन्ति

A. ं पां सञ्चारसुखावन्नः पन्याः इव ग्रन्थोऽयं विरच्यते। ग्रस्मिन्
गर्भम्का रकप्रत्ययांस्त्रत्रयोगनियमां प्रदश्च प्रतिगणं धातवकाणीस्त त्प्रत्ययैर्विकरसैय गुस्फितास्तत्प्रयोगा ग्रपि दर्भ्यं न्ते,
रप्रत्ययैर्विकरसैय गुस्फितास्तत्प्रयोगा ग्रपि दर्भ्यं न्ते,
रप्रत्ययैर्विकरसैय गुस्फितास्तत्प्रयोगा ग्रपि दर्भ्यं न्ते,
रप्रत्ययैर्विकरसैय गुस्फितास्तत्प्रयोगा ग्रपि दर्भ्यं ने
स्वाप्त्राय वालानामभ्यासाय विलिख्यन्ते, राजकीयसम्भाव विभिन्नाय वालानामभ्यासाय विलिख्यन्ते, राजकीयसम्भाव विभन्नाय वालानामभ्यासाय विलिख्यन्ते, राजकीयसम्भाव विभन्नाय वालानामभ्यासाय विलिख्यन्ते, राजकीयसम्भाव विभन्नाय व्यविऽयं ग्रन्थो यतो विभिन्नप्रान्तस्या विभिन्नस्वाप्ति ग्रह्मायस्व वालास्यास्तिवान्तद्वरि नार्ष्टन्ये व केऽि
साम स्वाप्ति ग्राप्ति ग्राप्ति मध्ये मध्ये वाक्यघटनोपयोकृत्वना ग्रव्हा ग्रन्ते च वर्णक्रमसवलस्य प्रतिभाषं स्वनविना ग्रव्हा ग्रन्ते च वर्णक्रससवलस्य प्रतिभाषं स्वनविना ग्रव्हा ग्रन्ते च वर्णक्रससवलस्य प्रतिभाषं स्वन-

यत्यकारेण श्री, श्रस्तिकादत्तव्यासेन ७; ७, ८८,

मवलोकनीयाः।

योगाः शिच्चन्ते विशेषविषयास्तु दितीये खख

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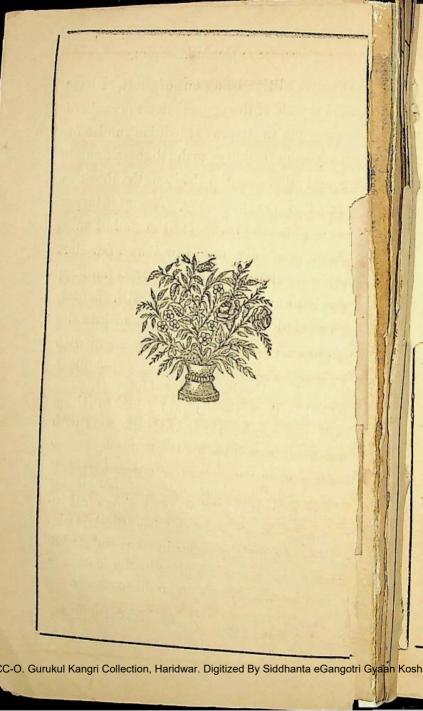
श्रीगणेशायनमः।



Preface to the 2nd. Editon.

The first edition being out of print, I have vailed myself of the opportunity thus offered to bring out an improved edition under my own eye by makiny such slight alteration iere and there in the body of the book as Theared to me necessary. The most impor-परिt change however is the addition विtences for daily use as well as a few but च fficiently large number of letters and app-Attations to furnish the student with models at this kind of composition in Sanskrit and igive him an idea how people aquainted with Tilnskrit, especially in the upper provinces A zill speak and write in that language, Er My heartiest thanks are due to those entlemen wno have received the book with avour and have appreciated it worth and to T Babu Tarapad Ghoshal M. A. Head Master Exilah shool Bhagalpur who has helped me Tally in both the editions and above all to The Inspector of schools Behar Circle, who 1 spite of a little clamour in some interested uarter has given it a place in the course of T tudies for zila schools under his controle.

Bhagalpur
The 1st May, 1890 Ambikadatta Vyas.



दितीयमंस्करणस्।

पुनरेतद्ग्रत्यसुट्रगस्य नेदीयभी यावस्वकतित पूर्वम
ज्ञास्य चेद्रतिसीष्ठवेन समस्करिष्यम्। किन्तु विहारसंक्कृतमंजीवनमहाकार्येषु व्यापृतेनाकस्वादेव पुस्तकागारमेतद्ग्रत्यभून्यमवालोकि, तद्चिरणैव यथाप्रक्तिपुनः
परिष्कत्य सुट्रकहरते पाटायि। यस्मिन् दाहरणानि बहुभी
विह तानि सन्ति। वालकाः संस्कृतं साषितं लिखितुमिष
च त्वरितं प्रयतेरिनिति तेषां पात्यहिकप्रयोगाहिवाकानि,
प्रार्थनामन्त्रणपत्रलेखादिपरिपाटी चप्राच्चलतया दर्भिताऽस्ति। कस्निं खिद्रच नवागते यन्त्रालये सुद्रित एष
त्य दति सक्वोभवीति सहती सुद्रणच्युतिः परं ये तादृया दति सक्वोभवीति सहती मुद्रणच्युतिः परं ये तादृताऽस्ति। कस्तिं श्रियदां न पार्यन्ति न ते अधिकारिणः
A इचाणां प्रबन्धानाम्, येषां च सहतां करकमस्रयोरेष
हाधुकरायिष्यते ते तु सानुग्रहं संभोध्येनम् मां ज्ञतार्थव्यक्त्येविति नाहमधिकं द्ये।



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पण्डित अध्विकादत्त व्यास साहित्याचार्थ सन् १८८२

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PRACTICAL SANSKIT.

LESSON 1.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES,

ENDING IN य. अकारान्तः

MASCULINE y mis:

Terminations. प्राथा:

Singular. Qual. Plural. वह्न । Nominative case. मा स प्रथमा YUNI Idutto चम भी हितीया A consative घए श्रा अयाम् भिम तृतीया Dative du ए स्वाम् स्यस् चतुर्वी चस स्याम स्यम पञ्चमी Ablative चल चोल चान षष्ठी Genitive Locative Locative द चोन सु सप्तमी MAN

RULES.

(1) After nouns ending in आ, the terminations अस् (of दितीया) आ, भिस्ए, अस् [of पञ्जी अस् (of पछी) and आस् are changed into

श्वन, इन, ऐस्, य, अत्.स्य, and नास् respectively [II] The अ is lengthened before भ्याम्, य and नाम् and changed into ए before भ्यम् आम् and सु।

[III] The ম of মৃদ্ is rejected when preceded by any of the vowels.

[IV] To form vocative. प्रथमा is used which, in singular, is rejected.

[V] स is changed into षु when preceded by any vowel except খ and খা।

[VI] Final स् is changed into विसर्ग ।

काषा = SON OF VASUDEVA.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
* कप्पाः	क्रणी	क्षणाः
कृष्णम्	कणी	क्षणान्
क्र यो न	कणाभ्याम्	क्राचाः
कृषााय	कृषाभ्याम्	कृष्णिस्यः
क प्णात्	ज्ञा था भ्	क्षणो भ्यः
क्रषास्य .	कृषायोः	क्षणानाम्

^{*} See rule 1, 5, 8, 9, and 13 of conjugation of vowels in Children's Sanskiit Grammar.

कृष्णे कृष्णः

id

स

y

कषायोः

कषा षु

ज्ञष्यो

1d jec-tive

SUBSTANTIVES. विशेषा

ईश्वर* God.
राम son of दशर्थ
तृप a king.
नर् a man.
पुत्र a son.
कोव an animal.
स्खं a fool.
पवन wind

वाल } a child.
वालक } a child.
व्धान wise man.
चन्द्र the moon.
भिद्यक a teacher.
भिष्य a student.
पण्डित a learned man
समय time.

VERBS. किया

प्रमाप्त TERMINATIONS बिनेमान के 1 M

उत्ताक्रम पुरुष मृत्यूम पुरुष Ist person. 2nd person. 3rd person. Singular. मि

* Teachers to explain where a is changed into u (Children's Grammar 2nd edition. p. 8.)

† The conjugational terminations are classified under two heads, PARASMARADA and ATMANEPADA. Some roots take exclusively the former and some the latter; while others take either.

Dual, वस् धस् तस् Plural सस ध धन्सि

> The First Conjugation, भ्वादि — जारा RULES

[VII] I is added on to the roots of the 1st conjugation before the termination.

(VIII) The ম is lengthened before ম and ব of the terminations,

(IX) The preceeding wais dropped before a termination with an initial w.

EXAMPLE. 344/701

सू (भव्) *to be, to become.

1st person, 2nd person, 3rd person,
Singular भवामि अविच अवित

8

Dual.

भवाव:

सवध:

भवत:

Plural

lst

व

ore

on,

oots

अर

wels

into

alar

भववास:

भवयः

भवन्तिः

Roots of the first conjugation.

रस् To protect.

अञ् To worship.

हा [यच्छ्र]* To give.

रिखा (तिष्ठ्र] { To stop to stay. to wait.

गम् [गच्छ्र्]* to go.

वुध् (वोध्) { To under-know.

हम् [पख्] To see. धाव To run. ख्रा (खर्) To remember जीव To stand. Love वह } To bear, blow or flow.

पत् To fall.

EXAMPLE.

ईखरों। रचति = God protects. पण्डिता ! बोधन्ति = Learned men know.

^{*} The substitutes and other changes, which some roots undergo before the conjugational signs, are shown in rectangular † See rule (6) of conjugation of Visarga in Children's Sanskrit Grammar.

[†] See rule (5) of conjugation of Visarga in Children's Sanskrlt Grammar.

वाना गच्छन्ति = The children go. बुधी पश्चतः= The two wise men see.

EXERCISE.

(The Nominative case.)

भजाभी। पश्चाम:। तिष्ठाम:। जन: तिष्ठति।

वाली पततः। जीवाःजीवन्ति। नरा अजन्ति। नृपे। यक्कृति। TI

TI You It

W

7

TI

[1

[2

[3]

[4

Γ5

* I worship §
He protects.
We see.

God protects. か(A)wiseman worshi (The) children fall.

Ist. S. अहम्, D. ग्राबाग्, P. वयम्; 2nd, S. त्वम्, D. युवाम्, P. यूयम्; 3rd. S. सं., D. तौ, P. ते; (Masculine) S. सा, D, ते, P. ता: (Feminine), S. तत् D. ते, P. तानि [Neuter]. It is not absolutely necessary to use them in Sanskrit as they are denoted by the forms of the Verbs themselves, as, गच्छति or स गच्छति — He goes &c.

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^{*} The pronouns for the three persons are:-

^{*}No use to translate the words in brackets.

Thou stoppest.
They see.
You live.
It falls.
We two give.

You two stay.
They two worship.
Thou runnest.

(The)animals live.
(The)kings understand
(The) son remembers.
(The) moon goes.
(The) son of Dasarath
goes.

goes.

(A) man sees.

(The) children run.

(The)son of Vasudeva stops.

QUESTIONS.

- [1] What is added on to the roots of the Ist conjugation,
- [2] What terminations end in \ ?
- [3] In what case does the **q** of the locative case change into **q**?
- [4] Decline some five nouns like Krishna.
- [5] Correct the following '—नरे। भजति। जनः तिष्ठन्ति। नृपा गच्छ्तः। जीवा जीवति। पण्डिता वेषि।

LESS IN II.

TEE SCOND CONJUGATION.

RULE.

X Nothing is added on to the roots of the Second Conjugatin.

EXAMPLE.

श्रम् = to be.

RULE,

XI The root चस् loses its आ in dual and plural and स् before second person singular.

ब्रह् = to eat,

lst pers. 2nd pers. 3rd pers. Singular আয়ি অনি অনি Dual. আহ: অন্য: অন: Plural মুদ্ধ: অন্য অন্

Declension of nouns ending in a in Neuter gender.

I

I

A

Hard consoants—the first and second letters of the several classes.)

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^{*} Soft consonants followed by hard consonants change into the first letter of their class, as तद्+पति:
— লল্মনি: ॥
Soft consonants—the third and fourth letters of the several classes,

TERMINATIONS.

Singular. Dual. Plural. Nom. ग्रम् ई ग्रानि Acc. ग्रम् ई ग्रानि

the

ral

ter

nge

eral

eral

[Remaining Terminations are the same as in masculine].

EXAMPLES.

বন = A forest

Singular. Dual. Plural. Nom. वनस् वने वनानि Acc वनस वने वनानि Instr. वनेन वनाभ्याम् वनै: Dat. वनाय वनाध्याम् वनेध्यः Abl. वनात् वनाभ्याम् वनेभ्यः Gen. वनयोः वनस्य वनानाम

তen. वनस्य वनया: वनाम CC-O. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar, Digitized By Siddhanta eGangotri Gyaan Kosh

		(10)	
Loc.	व <i>न</i> वन	वनयोः वने	वनेषु वनानि
100.	_		
	SUBS	TANTIVE	S.
चान wat धन wea हृद्य hea फाल a fr पच a lea पुष्प a flo पुष्प a flo	lth. urt. uit. if, paper. wer.	ग्रह a l नयन th स्रोच th द्रध m सिन् a	he eye. ne ear. e mouth or face ilk. friend.
सुख} h	appiness. leasure, ea	se. दु:ख	pain, sorrow distress, troub difficulty.

Roots of the first conjugation.

पा [पिव्] to drink.

जि (जय्) to conquer.

(ह हर्) to take away.

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C-O. Guruk

EXAMPLE.

ईग्बरो वा**लान् रचाति** = God protects the children. रामो वनं गच्छति = Rama goes to the forest. फलानि सन्ति = There are fruits. पुस्तकानि पठतः = They two read their books.

EXERCISE.

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

योचे साः।
फलम् यद्माः।
धनं नयति।
लमलं पण्यति।
ललं पिवन्ति।
नयने सारति।
पनं पतति।
प्रिष्या पठतः।
शिचकी वदतः।
नपा जयन्ति।
पण्डिता वसन्ति।
चन्द्रं सारथः।

ace

ible

हृदयम् ग्रस्त ।
कमलं जिप्रामि ।
पुस्तकं पटामि ।
गर्दे गच्छित ।
गिचकान् पश्यंथ ।
गिष्यान् नयामः ।
नरा वनं पश्यन्ति ।
गपी गर्दं समर्ति ।
पवन पुष्पाणि हरति ।
भिष्यः पुस्तकं पटति ।
बानो दुग्धं पिवति ।
सामः फनानि भ्रति ।

जलं पिवय। धन। नि सन्ति। पश्डित ईखरं अजन्ति। वाला हृदयं हरन्ति।

नरा * चन्दं पर्धान्त । नरो रहतं गच्छति। वानी कमनानि पञ्चतः 1 प्रत्वानि पठिशा

(He) drinks

(We) smell.

(We) dwell.

(Thou) conquerest.

(You two) take away.

(The ,, ,) read.

(We ,, ,,) see.

(It) is (an) eye.

(There) are houses

(He) eats (the) fruits.

(He) sees (the) leaves.

(He) carries (the)

flowers.

(Thou) readest (the) book

(We) see (the) moon.

(You two) drink (the)

milk

(Youtwo) read the book.

(You) see(the)teacher

(We)lead(the)students

(They) worship Rama

(We) worship Krishna

(We) see(thetwo) eyes.

(There) are (two) ears. (They) go to their houses.

(We two) drink the

milk.

(He)remembers a child

(You) smell the lotus. (We) take away the

water.

(I) lead (a) friend.

(I) see (a) son.

(We) eat the fruits.

See Rule 4 of Conjunction of Visarga in Children's Senskrit Grammar, ul Kangri Collection, Haridwar. Digitized By Siddhanta eGangotri Gyaan Kosh

God protects (the) animals.
Children drink milk.
(The) son sees (the) face.
(The) men carry (the) lotuses.
(The) wise men worship God.
(The) fools eat leaves.
(The) students read (the) books.
(The) teachers are learned men
(God) knows (our) hearts.
(The) eyes see Krishna.
(The) friends see Kama.
(The) kings give wealth.

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QUESTION.

- [1] Conjugate wa in indicative mood present tense through out.
- [2] Decline पुत्र, मित्र, नर and हृद्य.
- [3] Write pown the Dual of the third per. pres. indicaive of श्रद् and बद्।
- [4] what are the substitutes of च्रा,स्वा, and णा?
- [5] Repeat the terminations of the Present Tense.
- [6] What is final स changed to ?
- [7] Explain the change a Consonant undergoes when followed by a hard Consonant. Give instances.

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[8] Correct the following:—कमल: अस्ति। नराणि गच्छन्ति। पुस्तकान् पठामि। बाजः पालं अदिति। मित्रः पण्डित असन्ति।

LESSON III.

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THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

RULE.

(XII) Nothing is added on to the roots of the 3rd conjugation but the roots take duplicate forms before terminations.

Roots of the 3rd conjugation.

सुष (विस्) to hold, bear, have, possess. भी (विभि) to fear, to be afraid, to live in fear.

RULES.

(XIII) 冠, 로 and I are changed into uz, v and wir respectively before the singular terminations of the third conjugation.

(XIV) In this cojugation দ of মালি is dropped

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^{*} In this conjugation the duplicate forms are shown in circulackets.

EXAMPLE

Singular	1st Pers. विसिं	2nd Pers विभर्षि*	3rd pers. ਕਿਮਨਿੰ
Duil.	विखव:	विस्यः	विभृतः
Plural.	विभूम:	विभिन्न .	विश्वति
Singular.	विभेषि	विभेषि १	विभेति
Dual.	विभिव:	विभिय	विधितः ।
Plural.	विभिमः	विभिध	विभ्यति

SUBSTANTIVES.

MASCULINE.

स्य chariot. खद्भ a sword.

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d

u

रावण a king of लक्षा वाल an arrow. वालर a monkey. भञ्जूक a bear.

NEUTER.

* Teachers to explain the change of tu into fu

पान a vessel.

ग्रास्त a science

सत्त a Vedic hymn. यान a conveyance

ADJECTIVES*

DECLINE IN ALL GENDERS.

उत्तम १००ते.

दष्ट wicked.

खन्न lame.

सन्दर Beautiful

INDECLINABLES.

विना without सह with, च and. चेत if.

EXAMPLES.

रामी वाणै‡ैरावणं जयति = Ravana with arrows

The learned man पिन्छतो मासेन पुस्तकं पठति = reads the book it a month

चापेन वासीम च रामं वीधामि

I know Rama by his bow and arrow,

स

Gr

(A learned man पण्डित: भियो पा सह गच्छति = (goes with his pupil.

^{*} Teachers to clearly explain the agreement of Adjectives at Nouns.

[†] Visarga followed by 7 is dropped and the preceding sheri vowel if any is lengthened; os, भान: + राजते = आन राजते।

EXERCISE.

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THE INSTRUMENTAL CASE.

रथेन गच्छित। | रामो लच्चाणिन सह गच्छित। मुखेन पिवति। | तृपः खङ्गे म नरान् रचित। इस्तेन हरति। | वालो मुखेन दुग्धं पिवति। वानरो मुखेन | वाणोन रामोऽस्ति।

पारेन खन्नो ई ति ।
पवनो वेगेन वहति ।
नरः सूत्ते गेश्वरं अजित ।
पिछताः शास्त्रे गा पश्चिन्त ।
रावणः खभावेन दृष्टोऽस्ति ।
कृषो उन्ने मह तिष्ठति ।
राभी लक्ष्मणेन सह वने वस्रति
राभी वानरैः सह रावणं जयित ।
शिष्यैः सह शिच्चकौ रहं गच्छतः ।
कृषो हस्तेन भानानि यच्छति ।
नृपो भिन्ने ण सह स्खेन गच्छति ।
भनेन विना नरो दुखेन जीवित ।

जते | Grammar. CC-O. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar. Digitized By Siddhanta eGangotri Gyaan Kosh

^{*} Teachers to explain in full why फल्डम् + श्रति = फल-सत्ति।

[†] See Rule 1 of Conjunction of Visarga in Children's Sausktit Grammar.

भन्न का बानराय मुखेन फलान्य स्टिन । इंग्लरंन भजिंच चेत् खभावेन सूर्खोऽसि ।

(He) reads with ease.

(He) speaks with (his) mouth.

Rama goes with (the) charioteer.

Kings live with good and learned men.

(They) are lame (of one) leg.

(You) run with (your) horse.

Monkeys run with bears.

Rama goes to (the) forest with Lakshman.

[]

Men live in distress without Rama.

The childeats(the)fruits with his(two)hands

(The) fruits fall with (the) leaves.

Men live in fear without (their) swords.

[The] child carries away [the] books with [his] two hands.

Children read books and eat fruits with pleasure.

I read books and drink milk with pleasure. Rama conquers Ravana with bis arrows.

^{*} See Rule (10) of Conjugation of Yowels in Children's Sanskrit Grammar,

(The) fruits fall from [the] tree and children take [them] away with pleasure.

Krishna drinks mllk, eats fruits and smells the flowers with his friends

QUESTIONS.

[1] Where is the दे, of the root भो, change into ए?

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- [2] State and explain the rules of fury of the following letters with instances.
 - a. स or या followed by ए, ऐ, यो or यी
 - b, इ, उ, ऋ or ॡ short or long folloed by any dissmilar vowel.
 - c, ए ओ followed by अ.
 - d, Visarga followed by T.
- [3] When is q changed into w?
- [4] Decline fully णाद् पाच, वाषा and यान
- [5] Join the two sentences into one वानरी गच्छति, वाली विभेति।
- [6] Correct the following:-

पण्डिता पुस्तकानि विभ्नन्ति । वानगागमन्ति । .Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar. Digitized By Siddhanta eGangotri Gyaan Kosl बाला दुग्धं पान्ति । रामो रावणेन वाणं नयति । रामो लच्मणं सह गच्छति ।

LESSON IV.

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ब्र

THE FOURTH CONJUGATION,

RULE

(XV.) In the fourth conjugation \mathbf{z} is added on to the roots before the terminations.

EXAMPLE.

तुष् = TO BE PLEASED.

1st Pers. 2nd Pers. 3rd Pers Singular. तुष्यामि तुष्यमि तुष्यमि Dual. तुष्याव: तुष्ययः तुष्यतः

Plural, तुष्याम: तुष्यय नुष्यन्ति

Roots of the fourth Conjugation.

पुष् to nourish.

जुभ to covet.

उत् to dance.

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_ (21) 33 BUBSTANTIVES. MASCULINE.

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I'S

भरत one of the brothers of Ram. बोध knowledge निष्क a golden coin याम a village. ब्राह्मण a Brahman (one belonging to the first or highest Hindu caste.)

NEUTER.

कल्या वा = WELFARE.

INDECLINABLES.

पं अस salutation, खस्ति Hail! न No, not, इत, like.

EXAMPLES.

= {Salutation to God. I bow to God. ईम्बराय नमः नमः कृष्णाय रामाय च = {Salutation to Krishna and to Ram. भरतो रामाय वनं याति = { Bharata goes to (the) forest for Rama. वालेभा: स्वस्ति = Hail to (the) children,

नमः and स्वरिक्त govern a dative. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar. Digitized By Siddhanta eGangotri Gyaan Kos

(Salutation to (the) शिच्तकेथो नमः = \ teachers. = Hail to(the) students भिष्येभ्यः खस्ति सूर्खीय पुस्तकं न यच्छ। मि = $\begin{cases} I \text{ do not give (the)} \\ \text{book to (a) fool}, \end{cases}$

EXRECISE

(THE DATIVE CASE.)

क्रच्याय जीवामि। व्रोह्मणय यचकामि। शिषाय पुस्तक यच्छति। ग्रिष्या बीधाय गास पठिंसा। मूर्खा धनाय पुरतकानि पहाँका। नरा दुग्धाय ग्रामंगक्कान्ता निष्काय न गक्कावः। कल्याणाय वाह्यणाय निष्कं यच्छ।मि।

वाको दुग्धाय तिष्ठति नरेभ्यः पुस्त के यच्छामि। बोधाय पठामि। वाल्याणाय वसासि। जीवेभ्यः खरित।

व्राह्मणेभारो नमः।

(I) give (the) milk to (mv) son.

(We two) stay for a king.

·(They two) go for Krishna.

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[2]

[3]

[4]

[5]

रा ब्राष्

पिरि

We two nourish children for our happiness.

I speak for the welfare of the students.

(The) monkey dances for (the) fruits.

(The two) fools read for wealth,

Wealth is for pleasure.

e)

its

e)

Knowledge is not for sorrow.

Lakshman gives (a lotus to Rama.

(The) lame (man) waits for (a) carriage.

(We) worship God for (our) welfare.

(He) gives wealth to (the) people.

QUESTIONS.

- [1] What is added on to the roots of the 4th conjugation before terminations?
- [2] Conjugate fully any four roots of this conjugation in present tense.
- [3] Decline सन्दर in masculine as well as in neuter.
- [4] Repeat all the terminations you have up to this time read.
- [5] Correct the following :-

रामं नमः। शिष्यान् खस्ति। शिष्याबोधं शास्तं पर्टात । ब्राह्मणः खन्नं धनं बच्छामि । and मूखीं नर्तित पण्डितो दर्भति ।

LESSON V.

THE EIFTH CONJUGATION.

RULE

XVI In the fifth conjugation न is added on to the roots before the terminations and is changed into नो in singular and option. ally into न in the 1st pers. dual and plural.

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EXAMPLES.

H = TO SHAKE.

Ist Person. 2nd Person. 3rd Person Singular. धुनोमि धुनोषि धुनोति Dual. धुनुव:, धुन्व: धुनुय: धुनुत: Plural. धुनुम:, धुन्नः धुनुव धुन्वन्ति दु=To onnoy, to distress.

1st Pers. 2nd Pers. 3rd Pers. Singular. दुनोम दुनोधि दुनोति

Dual. दृनुव: दुन्व: दुनुव: दुनुत:

Pluarl. दुनुमः, दुन्न दुन्व दुन्विता

पवन: कमलानि धुनोंति = {(the) wind shakes (the) lotuses.

मूखों हृद्यं द्नोति = (the) fool distresses

SUBSTANTIVES

MASCULINE.

हय श्रम्ब } the horse. प्रासाद the place. सभी सरोवर a tank.

EXAMPLE.

रावणो रायाद् विभेति = | Ravana is afraid of Rama.

हचात् फलं पतित = | (the) fruit falls from (the) tree.

EXERCISE.

The ablative case.

जलात् नयति ।

ग्रहात् हरति ।

प्रामादात् पश्यति ।

ग्रामाद् * गच्छति ।

मूर्जाद् विसे । न ।

मुखात् पत्रन्ति ।

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जीवा इंख्राद विभ्यति ।

मूखों नरः पण्डिताद् ।

विभेति ।

वचात् पुष्पाणि पतन्ति ।

भज्ञू कात् विभेनि ।

वानराद् विभ्यति ।

खज्ञो रथात पति ।

^{*} Mark well how to translate this kind of sentence.

[†] See Rule 5 of Conjugation of Consonants in Children's Sanskrit Grammar.

भलात् कमलानि नयन्ति । यहात् धनं हरसि । प्राष्ट्रौहात् मित्रं प्रश्लासि ।

वाणाः खङ्गादृत्तमोऽस्ति। यामात् निष्कं इरन्ति। बुधो सृखीत विभेति।

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(He) falls from (the) horse.

(They) are afraid of (the) bear.

(They two) take away (their) books from home. (He) reads without difficulty.

(A) child (does) not live without milk.

(The) lame (man) falls from (his) horse. (Fools) fall from virtue.

(Rama) goes from forest to forest.

Rama) and Lakshman go from home to (the) forest.

(I) am afraid of Rama and Krishna.

(We carry) lotuses from (the) tank for Rama, (Rama) goes to the forest with Lakshman and

_ without Bharat.

(We two) see (the) moon from (the) palace. (The) men go from village to village.

QUESTIONS.

[1] Give Sanskrit words for virtue and horse.

[2] State rule for the change of त् into द्।

[3] What is added on to the roots of the fifth conjugation?

[4] Repet the rule (XVI.)

[5] Correct the following:—वामलं धुणोति 1 LESSON VI.

THE SIXTH CONJUGATION.

RULE.

XVII* was is added on to the roots of the sixth conjugation and is lengthened or dropped as in the first.

EXAMPLE.

प्रच्छ (पृच्छ) = To ask.

1st Person. 2nd Person. 3rd Person.

Singular, पृच्छामि पृच्छिषि पृच्छिति

Dusl. प्रच्छाव: प्रच्छय: प्रच्छत:

Plural. पृच्छामः पृच्छयः पृच्छन्ति

Roots of the sixth Conjugation.

इष् (इच्छ्) to wish. | सिच् (सिञ्च) to sprinkle. | सिच् (सिञ्च) to leave. | सिच् मुञ्ज { to leave. | release.

सृज to abandon. चिप to throw.

दिश् to show, to direct . स्था to touch.

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^{*} Take care that the vowels of the roots do not take their ym in this conjugation as they do in the first. This is the only difference between the 1st and 6th. conjugation.

Declension of nouns and adjectives ending

D

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L

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FEMININE.

RULES.

XVIII After feminines ending in आ, औ, श्रीस् आस् and इ are changed into ई, योस् नास्, and यास्; या is insorted before the terminations beginning with vowels except in the first two cases. Also the आ of the base is shortened before या and योस्।

XIX भा changes into ए to form vocative singular.

XX र is dropped after bases ending in आ, ई, or any consonant,

EXAMPLE.

गङ्गा = The Ganges.

t	omgulai.	Dual.	Flural
Nom.	गङ्गा	गङ्गे	गङ्गाः
Acc.	गङ्गाम्	गङ्ग	गङ्गाः
Ins.	गङ्गया	गङाभ्याम	ग्रदश

Sinonlar

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		100

Dat. गङ्गायी गङ्गाथ्याम गङ्गाभ्य: Abl गङ्गायाः गङ्गाभ्याम गङ्गायः Gen. गड़ाचा: गड़यो: गङ्गानास Loc. गङ्गायाम गङ्ग्योः गाङ्गासु Vcc. क्षेत्रके है गड़े हेगङ्गाः

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SUBSTANTIVES.

MASCULINE.

ब्बाब tree. चकीर a kind of bird. उमय time. इजनीकर § the moon.

SUBSTANTIVES.

FEMININE.

चीता wife of Rama. बङ्गा the island of Gylone. यसुना the river Yamuna.

साला a garland. हिन्ता a deity.

चिन्ता anxiety.

^{*} a is an indeclinable sign of address.

^{\$} After any word, meaning a night or cool or snow add कार then the whole will signify the moon. Ex. रजनीकर = she who makes night. भीतकर = she whose rays are cool &c.

त्रयोध्या the city.

Ayodhya. निमा night. गिजा a stone. वाटिका a garden. पाठशासा a school.

निडा a sport, play. प्रभा light. चन्द्रिका the moon light

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EXAMPLES.

न्द्रप: प्रासादं विभित = { The king enters. the Palace.

मूर्खाः पिखतान् तुदन्ति = { Fools inflict pain. on the learned.

EXERCISE.

THE GENITIVE CASE.

गंद्राया जलमुत्तसं भवति । व्राह्मणस्य धनं शास्त्रमस्ति । रावणो लङ्घाया तृपोऽस्ति । चन्द्रो निशाया सिन्नमस्ति । पृष्पाणां माना उत्तमा भवति । छोता निष्क्रस्य माना विभक्ति । खण्णो यमुनाया जलं स्पृश्चति ।

णिषा वाटिकाया बचान सिचुन्ति । CC-O. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar. Digitized By Siddhanta eGangotri Gyaan kos भरतो रामस्य पादी स्प्रगति। वालकानां क्रीडिया तुष्रामि। रामस्य वाणात् रावणो विभेति। देवतायाः " पादयोः स्मर्तत। चकोरसन्द्रस्य चन्द्रिकाभिस्तुष्रात। चयोध्याया नृपस्य प्रासादसन्द्रं स्प्रगति। पाठगालायाः समयो भवति। चन्द्रस्य मिनं चकोरऽस्ति। वनस्य ह्यान् पवनो धुनोति। क्षणास्य नयने कमले । पव स्तः धनस्य चिन्तया दःखं भवति।

ight

I carry (the) child's book.

We see (the) children's sport.

[The] deity of (the) forest throws (the) flowers

[The] flowers of (the) garden are beautiful.

[The] leaves of (the) tree fall on (the) stone

[The] King's son enters (the) garden.

They give (the) garlands of flowers to (the) children.

^{*} The object, of the root to generally takes 6th class terminations.

[†] See Rule 16 for conjugation of vowels in Children's Sanskrit Grammar.

You drink (the) water of (the) Ganges and eat (the) fruits of (the) garden.

(The) King of Lanka fears (the) arrows of Rama

QUESTIONS.

- 1 Repeat the rules XIII, XIV. and XV.
- 2 Decline चिन्ट्रका, वाटिका, अयोध्या and पाटणाला

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- 3 What is the difference between the 1st and 6th conjugations?
- 4 Had ag been a root of the 1st conjugation; what forms would it have taken in the present tence 3rd person?

Correct the following:-

यसुनास्य जलं पिबामि । नरा वालान् न तोद्नि । वाटिकाथां जलंसे चित । नृपो नरान् दिस्यति ।

LESSON VII.

THE SEVENTH CONJUGATION;

RULE

XXI न is added on to the roots of the seventh conjugation, after the last vowel and its य is dropped in dual and plural,

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and

EXAMPLE

Rama

सिंह = To break.

1st. Per. 2nd. Per. 3rd. Per. Singular, Dual, Plural,

ग्राला

Singular- भिनद्मि भिनन्त भिनन्ति

and

Dual. अन्दि: सिन्य: सिन्तः Plural. सिन्द्रः सिन्य सिन्दिन्त

tion:

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WORDS.

ब्राजा f. order. प्रभात n, the morning. ज्या m. the black bee. खारख n. tranquility. न्याय m. a system of Hinda philosophy. सङ्घ m. company. ग्रह्म m. odour. कच्चप m. a tortoise. विनता f. women.

ब्रेड m. affection, friend. ship. peace. सर्थ m. the sun. अदालिका f. an upperstory. वासायन n. a window. पृष्ट n. the back.

ADJECTIVES*

Declined in all genders.

मिलन * dirty. सध्र sweet.

नागर citizen. पोत yellow.

^{*} Masc. मांखिन &c Neut. मिंखनम &c Femn.

तिस्त bitterr.
रत्न red.
नोन blue.
इरित green.
स्तेत white.
सदाचार one whose conduct is good.

कांमस mild. कठिन hard. शोतल cold. इप्या hot. च एड fierce. चाचापालक one who is obedients.

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RULE.

XXII when the masculine bases end in I the I is lengthend, to form feminines.

EXERCISE.

The Locative case.

प्रभाते स्नमरास्तुधन्ति ।

कमलेषु उत्तमो गन्धो भवति ।

बालानां स्वास्थ्ये तुष्यामि ।

प्रदः लिकायां चन्द्रस्य प्रभा पति ।

नीलेषु रत्तेषु च कमलेषु स्नमरास्तिष्टन्ति ।

यमुनाया जले नीलानि कमलानि सन्ति ।

वातायने पवनोऽस्ति ।

पवनस्य चण्डो वेगी हचान् भिनत्ति ।

यमुनायां कच्छ्याः सन्ति ।

मानिना &c

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कच्छपस्य कृठिने पृष्ठे तिष्ठसिन च गिनायास्। उद्यान नीलेषु, पीतेषु रक्तेषु च पुष्पेषु सध्रो गन्धोस्ति। कोमले छदये द्या भनित। दुष्टानां कठिने छदये द्या भ भवित। सूर्खाणां उद्गे मृखं न।स्ति। गटहे न्यायस्य पुस्तकं पठय। पाठशालायां शास्त्राणि पठामः। लक्षायां भन्नू का बानरास प्रासादान् भिन्दन्ति

There are leaves on (the) trees. (There) are fruits in (the) garden. (There) is (a) sweet odour in (the) flowers. (There) are flowers and fruits in (the) garden. (I) see Krishna in (the) chariot. Two friends are on horse back, (There) is tranquility in the village, Students read in (the) houses, (The) light of (the) sun falls on (the) trees, Men are silly in distress, Men dance in Ayodhya, Chakoras delight in the moonlight, [The] monkey has [a] fruit in [its] mouth, [There] are no flowers in the garden, We carry no fruits in [our] hands,
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QUESTIONS.

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8

- [1] Repeat the rule XXI and explain it.
- [2] Conjugate छिट् like अद।
- [3] Decline खास्या, बच्छ्प and बातायन।
- [4] Decline पोत, हरित and रत्त in all genders,
- [5] Correct the following:— भगरः नमलस्य पत्रं भिन्दति।

LESSON VIII.

THE EIGHTH CONJUGATION,

RULE.

XXIII च is added on to the roots of the eighth conjugation, and is changed into भो singular and is optionally dropped before वस् and अस्।

EXMPLE

तत् = To spread.

Ist Person. 2nd Person, 3rd Person Singular, तनोमि तनोमि तनोति Dual. तन्यः तनुवः तनुयः तनुतः Plural, तन्मः तनुमः तनुमः तनुतः क = To do.

This root is conjugated under special rule.

Singular. करोमि जरोषि जरोति Dual. क्यार्वः क्षारुवः करतः

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Dual. कुवे: कुरुष: कुरुत: Plural. कुर्म: कुरुष कुवेन्ति

THE PRONOUNS.

Declined under special rules. विम् = Who what or which?

MASCULINE.

की की काः की कस् कान विन कै: काभ्याम वा रजी नेभ्य: ,, कसात ,, वायो: कस्य केषाम वेष् किसान

Pronouns have no Vocative case.

NEUTER.

किम् के कानि

, ,,

In all other cases it is declined as in the masculine.

FEMININE.

का ।	के	का:
काम्	,,	57
कया	काश्याम्	काभि:
कस्यै	,,	कास्यः
कस्याः	,,	"
,,	कयो:	कासाम्
कस्याम्	,,	कामु

Indeclinables.

वा पुर बुः क

ल

न्त्र

* जुन where? जुत: whence? नयम् why, how? कदा when?

EXAMPLES.

भिन, जुन गच्छिमि, ? = where do you go, freind? भिष्याः, किं पठष ? = what do you read, students

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^{*} The rules to form Indeclinables with certain affixes may be learnt by heart, see Children's Sanskrit Grammar, Page 30 &c.

EXERCISE.

The vocative case and question forms.

वुधा, बोधय।
चन्द्र, धावधि।
ईखर, रचिछ।
रावण, नम्यिम।
बाला:, कुन गच्छय।
पुन, प्रम्मा रघं वहन्ति।
वुध, कस्य ग्रहे वसि ।
कस्या ग्रहे वसय, बाना:।
पिष्य, कमलानि को
नयति।
सीते, वनं कधं न पम्यिम।
मूर्छी:, क्रण् कयं न भन्य।
लुत्यन्ति।

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मिन, वानो नीनानि कमनानि नयति । वान, कयं धाविष । मूर्वा, मुख्य । मूर्वा, चर्ण्डोऽसि । पिण्डताः, पठय । भरत, किं वदिम । किं दिश्य, शिच्चकाः । पण्डितौ, कस्मे तिष्ठयः । मूर्व, कयं नृत्यिष । कस्या दुग्धं पिनिस, पुन । सिन, कथं जीवान् तुदिस । क्षणा, नराणां हृदये तिष्ठसि ।

भीते लङ्गायां बानरा भज्जूकाय त्रचान् धुन्वन्ति, फलानि अदन्ति, भिलाः चिपन्ति, प्राधादांय भिन्दन्ति ।

Whose son is Ráma?
God, Thou [dost] protect.
Where (do you) go, fools?
For whom (do you) go?

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Whom* [do you] see, friends?
What [do you] see friends?
What [do you] see friends?
Whose book is good; friends?
What [dost thou] read triend?
What tree bears fruits, students?
What [do you two] read, O men?
Children, why [do you] not take† milk?
O men, why [do you] not worship God?
Rama, why [do you] go to (the) forest?
Children, whose sons are [you]?
What tree (do you) touch, O children?
What fruit (do you) eat. O friends?
What leaves have you in (your) hands,

O students?

Teacher, we have green leaves and red fruits.

Eriend, whom does Krishna like?
O friend, Krishna likes learned men and sages.

QUESTIONS.

- (1) Repeat the rule XXIII. and explain it.
 - * Use here in the feminine.

[†] Thus of course should be 'drink' in Sanskrif CC-O. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar Digitized By Siddhanta eGangotri Gyaan Kosh

[2] Conjugate en in Present Tense.

[3] What is meant by? (Teachers to put important and necessary words here).

[4] Correct the following:-

को जना गच्छन्ति । कायां पाठणानीयां पठिस पुस्तकं केथ्य यच्छासि । भिष्या कुत्र पठिन्त ।

LESSON IX.

THE NINTH CONJUGATION,

XXIV at is added on to the roots of the ninth conjugation, which is changed into at before dual and plural terminations but into a before terminations beginning with vowels.

Roots of the ninth conjugation.

क्री = To buy.

1st Pers. 2nd Pers. 3rd Pers. Singular कृषिणामि कृषिणामि कृषिणामि कृषिणामि कृषिणानि कृषिणानि कृषिणीयः कृषिणीतः Plural. कृषिणीमः कृषिणीयः कृषिणीनः

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यह [सह] = To take, to caeh.

* Roots, when used with Prefixes generally change their meaning.

INSTANCE.

ह with अप to take away.

गम् with अनु to go after, to follow.

भ with अनु, to feel, to experience.

भ with अस्, to be possible.

स्म with आ to come.

भ with आ to come.

भ with आ to come.

भ with आ to compose, to write.

ह with व, to play.

स्म with उत् to stand up, to get up.

विम् with उप to sit.

नम्म with वि to be destroyed.

Nouns of the masculine gender ending in & or 3.

GE

कर्त

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RULES

XXV Before the terminations भी and यस्

श्चपमरीवशाद् धातोवीलसन्यच नोयते । प्रहाराहारसंहारविहारपरिहार्वत्॥

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ally

(of दितीया) the last vowels of the nouns ending in ৰ or ৰ are lengthened and after these lengthened vowels the vowels of the terminations are dropped.

XXVI After nouns ending in इ or छ in masculine, आ is changed into ना आम् is changed into नाम् and the preceding vowel is lengthened, and इ is changed into आ and the preceding vowel is dropped.

XXII Before the terminations श्रम् (except that of दितीया) and ए and also in Vocative singular the इ or उ is changed into ए or श्री respectively.

GENERAL RESULTS AND EXAMPLES.

r ड. वावि a poet. साधु a sage, good man...

Singular Dual Plural काविः कावी कावयः काविम् कावी कावीन्

श्रद पुरु

यत् ता ता ता

पा

उ

सा

काव

रार नुभ

que

कविना	कविभ्याम्	कविभिः
कवये	कविभ्याम्	कविभ्यः
कवेः	कविश्याम्	कविभ्यः
कवे:	कव्योः	कवीनाम्
कवी	कव्योः	ক বিজ্ঞ
बावे	कवी	कवयः
साधुः	साध्	साधव:
साधुम्	साधू	साधून्

साधुभि: साधुना साध्याम् साधवे साध्याम् साध्यः साधी: **साध्याम्** साध्यः साधोः साध्वी: साधूनाम् साधी साध्वो: माधुषु साधो साधू साधव:

WORDS.

इस्त m. a hand. गुरु m. teacher.

विकसित adj. blown. तुस्म n. a flower.

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[.] See rule (V) of this book.

अव्ण : adj. reddish. पङ्ग or पत्र m. a bird कलकल m. noise बहा ind, when. तदा ind. then. तारा f star त्रवि* ind. too, even. तडाग m. a pound.

कीह्य adj. | kind ? (What kind of.

पाउ m. a lesson. उपि ind. upon.

दर्शन n. sight. अधना ind. now निन्त ind but. त्रानन्द m. Pleasure. यदापि ind. though. तथापि ind. still. यत: ind, because. नाम ind. { Namely, by name. श्रीम् or श्राम ind. yes. जता f. a creeper.

प्रिय adj. | beloved favourite.

बाइम ind. well.

EXAMPLES.

साधुरी खरस्य प्रियो अवति = A sage is a favourite

नवयो ग्रन्थान् प्रणयन्ति = Poets write books.

गमस्य पूजायां सुखम-नुभवासि। = } I feel pleasure in th worship of Rama.

r.

\$ In Feminin श्रह्णा

#Sometimes aft is used as a sign of question as अपि क्षणकी भवान् ? Are you well ?

पश्चना प्रवर्ण कुमुमं विकिशितं) Now the red bud

is opening.

भवति ।

To whom does the खेत: प्राचाद: कस्यास्ति?॥= white palace belon

EXERCISES.

कुतः श्रागच्छिम मित्रः गरहात्। इस्ते किमस्ति? पुष्पासि फलानि च सन्ति ।

कसानयसि ? गुरवे।

गुरु: पुष्पै: फलै य किं)

करिष्यति।

कस्मिन्समये ग्रहः

करोति ?

प्रतिमायाः पजां

ईभ्वरस्य प्रतिमायाः प्रजनम् यदा सूर्यस्य यक्णाभिः प्रभाभि

संसारीऽक्णो भवति, पतगाः क लक्लं कुर्बन्ति, पवनो विकिष तानां कुस्मानां सधुरं गर्म इरति अमराय कमलेष् विदः

रित ।

यदावि स्यम्य दर्भनं न बधुना तु मूर्यस्य प्रभाया दर्भनमपि न भवति किन्तु भवति तथापि प्रभातमाः सन्मस्ति, यतस्ताराणां चन्द्रसेयव चन्द्रिका नयनानामानन्दं तनोति। प्रभा मिलना भवति।।

Whence, friends ? From (the) garden.

With whom? With (our) friends.

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When (you) go to (the) We see ponds, birds garden, what do you see there?

trees, creepers, leaves flowers and fruits.

What kind of flowers does देवदत्त like ?

देवदत्त likes reddish flowers; but यज्ञदत्त likes veilow (ones)

QUESTIONS.

[1] Repeat the rule XXIV and explain.

[2] Conjugate यह like की.

[3] What is meant by the root when join to the prefixes प, आ, सं. वि or परि?

[4] Decline 115.

[5] Write down ten indiclinables, with their meanings.

[6] Correct the following:-कस्मिन् तड़ागे खेता: कमलानि सन्ति ? शिषा: पितान् कुम्मान् ग्रानयति । न्यायस्य पुस्तकानि कीनामि । नरा ब्राम्हणस्य पादौ स्प्रमन्ति । बच पतंगानां दर्भनी न भवति ।

LESSON X.

The Tenth Conjugation.

XXVIII ग्रय is added on to the roots of the tenth conjugation.

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नम

भाभि ाः क क सि

गर्स विद

नं न तमा ा गाँ

न ॥

EXAMPLES.

(चुर चोर) = To steal.

3rd Pers 2nd Pers. 1st Pers. Singular, चोरयामि चोरयसि चोरयति चोरयथः चोरयतः Dual. चीरयावः Plural. चोरयामः चोर्यय चोरयन्ति

Roots of the tenth conjugation.

चिना to contemplate. ₹च to arrange. सृह to desire. धुष् (घोष्) to proclaim. भूष to adorn. तड् [ताड्] to beat. वर्ण to extol, to describe

प्री [प्रीण्] to please. प्रय to publish कय to tell. गण to count चल् [चाल] to wash. पूज to worship, to adore. दर्ड to punish.

WORDS.

जनक m. father. एव ind. only. चपेंटिका f. a slap. नाविक m. a sailor.

More. than, or श्रधिकम् adv. more.

नदी f. a river.

स्रोक m. a poem kullKangri Collection, Haridwar. Digitized है। श्रीप्रतिक्रीके Cangotri Gyaan Kosh

दग मर्

मू। मा

স্ম

म स स

स सर

म

ल त्व

यु

विद्या f. knowledge a stick. punishment. मिष m a jewel स्वण n. an ornament. प्रम m. a beast. मान्य m. respectable | जन m. aman, a person

Pera ाति तः

न्ति

se.

sh.

e, n,or

ch

e.

चौर m a thief.

IMPORTANT PRONOUNS

Declined under special rules.

ग्रसाद = I

अहम आवाम वयम श्रावां, नी श्रसान न: मां, मा त्रावाभ्याम् शसाभिः सया महां से ग्रावास्याम्, नी ग्रस्मस्यम्, नः श्रसंत सत यवास्यास् मम, मे द्यावयोः नौः असाकम, नः मिय श्रावयोः श्रसास् युष्पद = Thou

लम युवाम ययम लां, ला युवां वास् युषान् वः

* The secondary forms of were and युपाइ can never be used in the begining of a sentence or a line of poetry.

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त्वया युवास्याम् युषासिः
तुस्यं, ते युवास्याम् वाम् युष्पस्यम्, वः
त्वत् युवास्याम् युष्पत्
त्वत् युवयोः, वाम् युषात्रस्, वः
त्विय युवयोः युषात्रस्, वः

M

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तत् = He, she or it.

XXIX The final द of तद एतद and यहां।
dropped before terminations and in
singular of Nominative case the त of
तद and एतद changes into स and t
respectively except neuter. In other
numbers and cases it is declined like
किम.

EXAMPLES.

MASCULINE.

सः तौ ते &c. Feminine.

सा ते ताः &c.

Neuter वे तानि

तत् " तानि &c

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तत्

एतद् = This.

Masculine एषः एती, एते &c. Feminine एषा एते एता: &c. Neuter एतत्, एते एतानि &c.

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like

c.

cc.

&c

यद् = Who, what or which.

Masculine य:, यी, घे &c. Feminine या, ये या: &c. Neuter यत् ये यानि &c.

भवत्* = you.

XXX Masculine Nouns ending in बत् and सत् prefix न् to the final त् in the first five inflextions and in Nominative singular the final त is dropped adn the penultimate ज is lengthened.

EXAMPLE

Singular Dual Plural, भवान् भवन्तौ भवन्तः भवन्तम् भवन्तौ भवतः भवता भवद्धाम् भवद्धः

^{*} Always used in the 3rd person.

भवते भवद्भ्याम् भवद्भ्यः भवतः भवद्भ्याम् भवद्भ्यः भवतः भवतोः भवताम् भवति भवतोः भवतम्

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EXAMPLES.

तत् पुस्तकं कस्यास्ति? = } To whom does that book belong?

वाटिका ममाऽस्ति। = The garden belongs to me. Ay
कुच गच्छिति भवान्? = Where do you go to?

यूयं मम मिचाणि स्व। = You are my friends.

स्व किं चिन्तयसि देवत = } What dost thou contemplate, Devadatta

EXERCISE.

The pronouns.

विद्या उत्तमं धनमस्ति। चौरा धनानि इरन्ति न च विद्याम्। विद्या नराणां भूषणं भवति, विद्यां विना च नराः प्रथव इव भवन्ति।यो विद्यां विभर्ति, तं जनाः वृष् कथयन्ति। बुधान् न्याः प्रीणयन्ति कवयस वर्णयन्ति। बुधा नराणां कस्थाणमेव चिन्तयन्ति यो विद्यां यस्कृति

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तं जना गुरुं कथयन्ति। गुरुर्जनकादिधकं मान्यः । यः शिष्यो न पठित, तं गर्रदेण्डयित। यो भूखें: सह क्रीडां करोति, पाठं च विस्तरित तस्त शिचक्यपेटिकां य- च्छिति। एष दण्डः शिष्याणां कच्याणाय भवित। गुरवः शिष्यान् पुत्रानिव पश्चन्ति। यदा शिष्याः सदाचारा अवन्ति,। तदा शिचकाणां हृदेधे आनन्दो भवित। यो गुरुषां प्रियः स नृपाणां सान्यो भवित।

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कृति

(There) is a king named Dasaratha in Ayodhya. Rama, Lakshman, Bharata and Satrughna are his sons. The sons of Dasaratha are § all well-behaved and are also learned. When Rama goes (out for a walk), citizens see him from windows. Rama is obedient to (his) father by nature. Rama goes to forest by order of Dasaratha; Sita and Lakshman follow him. Rama throws away (his) ornaments and takes a bow and (some) arrows. Sages touch (the) feet of Rama. Rama's face is like the moon and his hands are like lotuses. Now monkies and bears become his friends. The sight of Rama makes

[§] अस्ति or भवति is generally understood,

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us happy, Ravana is the king of Lanka. He takes away Sita. Rama conquers Ravana and takes Sita. Rama gives away Lanka to Vibhishana. Rama comes to Ayodhya with Sita, Lakshman and (his) friends. Rama favours the good and punishes the wicked Poets extol Rama.

QUESTIONS.

S

P

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X

Si

and

- [1] Decline असाद, युषाद भवत्, यद and तद्.
- [2] What are the substitutes of पा, न्ना, स्था, दा प्रो and गम्?
- [3] Seven as occur in the declension of Pronouns, what are they?
- [4] Decline धनवत् बुह्मित् and श्रीमत् like भवत्
- [5] Correct the following:-

भवान् किं पठिस ? भवन्तः किं कुरुय ? आइं भवन्तः प्रच्छामि । ते पुस्तकं कुत्राऽस्ति ? से पुष्पं यच्छति वालः । नौ पश्यति नृपः । को वाटिको वयं पश्यामः । नः कमलानि सुन्दराणि सन्ति । चौरा धनानि चोरन्ति ।

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(55)					
LESSON, XI					
and the same of th					
Miscellaneous.					
Imperative.					
PARASMAIPAD TERMINATIONS.					
1st person. 2nd person. 3rd. person.					
Singular पानि हि तु					
Dual व तम् ताम्					
Plural म त चन्तु					
SH had be an a superior of the first					
RULES.					
XXXI These terminations are added to the					
roots after conjugational signs.					
XXXII fe, of the Imperative mood, is					
dropped when preceded by s.					
EXAMPLES. *					
ਸ਼=to be.					
1st person. 2nd person. 3rd person.					
Singular भवानि भव भवतु					
the state of the 2nd 2nd 5th 5th					

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तद्. खा,

their being a little difficult. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar. Digitized By Siddhanta eGangotri Gyaan Kosha

^{*} The Imperative forms of the roots of the 2nd 3rd, 5th 1t' and 9th conjugations are not shown in this part on account.

1st person 2nd person, 3rd person, Dual # भवाव भवतम भवताम Plural. # भवाम भवन्त भवत तुष्. Singular' तुच्याणि तुच्य तुष्यतु Dual तुष्याव तुष्यतम् तुष्यताम Plural. त्थाम त्यात त्थन्तु प्रच्छ् Singular पुचकानि पृचक् **पृच्छत्** Dual पृच्छाव पृच्छतम् पृच्छताम् Plural. पृच्छाम पुच्छत पृच छन्त च्र Singular चोरयाणि चोरय चोरवतु Dual चौरयाव चौरयतम् चौरयताम् Plural चोरयाम चोरयत घोरयन्तु

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INDECLINABLES.

मा not (don't) सपदि soon, वा or, यथा as वहि if, यत् that.

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^{*} See Rules VII and IX of this book

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE.

पत्य श्रष्टा जिलायां नृप उप विश्व ति। स रक्षानां पोतानां नी नानां च कु सुमानां मालां विभक्ति । स वाता थनात् श्रस्मान् पत्यति। एषी असानं मान्यो अस्ति। एतसौ वयं नमः कुर्मः। श्रधुना उद्यानं गच्छत। प्रयत तडागं, वचान्, पत्थानि, प्रव्याणि च। जलं पिवत फ जानि च भचयत। तिष्ठ शिनाय। स्। श्रिप कत्याणं भवतः! भवतां दयया।

Go there where he is. Don't come with me. Don't drink the water of this pond. Why? The water is very good because there are lotuses in it. Yes, there are lotuses but the water is dirty. Let it be dirty but I am pleased with its sweet odour. If you are pleased, drink it and feel pleasure.

पश्य बद्धाण हत्ते षु प्रष्पाणि च प्रतानि च।

हरितानि च पत्राणि कोमलान्युत्तमानि च॥१॥

क्रीडां कुर्वन्ति पत्रगा भत्त्यम्ति प्रतानि च।

थावन्ति चापि तुष्यन्ति क्रीडन्ति कुसुमेषु च॥२॥

धुनोति पवनो द्वतान् यत्राणि निपतन्ति च।

as

Gurukul Kangri Ebile तालां, क्रानिक्ता मानार्वा मानार्वा है। अनुसार क्रिया है स्वाप्त है जिस्सार क्रिया है स्वाप्त है स्

SENTENCES FOR DAILY USE.

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School boys to take care to use the Sans. krit Sentences daily in their class (in Sanskrit hour) when necessary.

Present, sir. उपिखतोऽसि योमन । He is not present, sir. नोपतिष्ठते यौमन। He is sick. पोडितोर्डस्त । It is mine, महोयमेतद। May I go out, sir ? अष्यहं बहिगेच्छेयं श्रीमन ? I will return very soon. श्रतिशीव परावर्त्ति थ। I will come presently. एव आगच्छामि। Excuse me, sir, this is my first fault. चन्यतां श्रीमन्, प्रथमोऽयमपराधः। I canmot, न पक्ती सि। It is my turn, सदीयोऽयं वारः। Very well. बादम्। Yes. ग्रोम् or ग्राम्! I was long ill. चिराय पीडितोऽहमासम्।

Boys to sign their Sanskrit exercises in CC-O. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar, Digitized By Siddhanta eGangotri Gyaan Kosk

ans. skrit

ये।

यतां

CC-O Gurukur Ranigri et Recitori, ugaridwars, Digitized Siddhanta eGangotri 🕏 yaan Kosha

^{*} Name in 6th class singular, as, देवदत्त्य। † Name in third class singular, as, देवदत्त न।

स्रोमत्सु महामान्येषु श्रार्यवर्धे श्रीमदध्यापकमहाः श्रोषु मिनयं निवेदनम्,

यत्,

श्रय मम रहे रामजन्ममहोस्रवोऽस्ति इत्यष्टमिन् न्वेव चणे रटहं जिगमिषामि। एष मम कनीयान् भाता दारि तिष्ठति। च मत्पिळचरणानः मनुमतिपत्नमानीत-वानस्ति। तदेतत्महकारेण समर्पयामि। श्राशासे श्रेषः समयार्थमवकाश्रदानेन श्रनुग्रहीष्यति श्रीमान् इति, श्रीमतामन्ते वासिनः श्रीसुरेन्द्रनाथस्य

श्रीगुरुवर्थों षु प्रयस्य निवेदयति, यत.

व्यथयति माँ शिरःपोहिति निखितुमप्यधिकं न ग्रक्तो मि। इ.तुमतिस्रेत् पठनं विष्ठाय क्वापि स्विपिमि। भवदा ज्ञापालनव्रती

नपदा प्रापालनप्रता बालमुक्तन्ददासः। ती

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योमस्न क्षावक्षालयेषु गौरवागारेषु छल्छा निवे दयामि यद्य पाठणालायां गन्तुं विलस्त्रो माभृदिति

C-O. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar. Digitized By Siddinanta कुन्न तुरात जुन्न स्टिश्च

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त,

महा प्रावल्यात् चच् ज्व लिति वची धडलारोति गिर्थ समुट-तीव तद्गुमतिश्वेत् सपदि गला श्रस्य चिकित्सां सम्या-दयामि इति।

योषाकोणः

योचुनीलालमर्मा।

चीमत्सु परमण्जनीयाध्यापकाचरराषु सपत्रयं किवेदनम्, यत ,

चाः ससन्धारं पूजितायाः सरस्ततीमूर्त्या प्रया विस र्जनं अविष्यतीति वयमपि प्रणन्तुं तां जगद्धिकां जिग-मिषाम इति होराइयार्यमवकाशस्रीकत्य द्यनीया वय-**यीमदीयद्याभाजनानाम्** मिति।

हितीयवर्गीयच्छा वाषाम्

परमपूजनीयश्रीसंस्कताध्यापकमहोदयेषु सप्रणति निबेद्यते.

भगवन,

किश्विदत्यावस्यकं कांग्रीमिति ग्रहं निगमिषामि, अतः खन्दोरार्धमवकाणदानेन अनुग्रस्थतामेष जन द्रात

भवनात्रावलस्वनेन

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निवे प्रदिति

श्रीमता, धन्यमान्यवदान्येषु अप्रश्रयं निवेदनम्, यत्,

म्यः पाठमानामनमनये एव मम भाताऽक्रम्मा मयुरानगरीतः समायात इति चिरकानोत्तरं मिलिक्ष् मस्यैवाग्रहेण नाहमायातः पठितं तत् च्यथेत श्रीसत चेदत्यन्तं कृतार्थः स्थामिति।

योगतामाचापालकक्कावस योगिवनन्दनस्य स्

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(INVITATIONS.)

योगत्सु स्विनयं निवेदनिसद्म् महामान्य,

श्वागामिनि रविवासरे सायंसमये श्वास्माकीनरङ्ग भूमी व्यायामक्रोंडा भवित्री तद् श्ववकापश्चेत् श्रीमत सानुबहमागल सनाधनीया वयम्।

> निवेदकः श्रीहेमचन्द्रदोगः कार्यसम्पादकः

चीमन्,

परावोऽस्मानं संस्कातसमानो भविष्यति तत् कृपय स्वीयग्रुभागमनेन भूष्यतां मण्डलसस्मदीयमिति प्रार्थ यते।

जीललितचन्द्रः

LETTERS.

(TO A CLASS FRIEND.)

प्रिय सतीर्थ,

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श्रद्ध पाटिनिपुत्रस्थपाठशानायां पिठितुमारब्धवान-स्मि, किन्तु अध्यद्धः, पाठकाः, स्थानम्, धद्यानम्, यहचरा, श्रद्धाः, पोठिकाश्व निख्छं नदं नदमेव पद्यन् यत्यन्तं विमनाः संजातोऽस्मि, भवाद्यानां सोदराविधे-षाणां स्पाठिनां सहवासः सर्वदा खर्यते, श्रद्धापकेषु यस प्रयत्यः कथनीयाः प्रीतिपन्नं च सर्वदा प्रेष्यम्

पाटिचपुत्रात्

योगोतोबाबदामः

(FROM A STUDENT TO HIS TEACHER*)

परमपूजनीयशीगुरुचरणेषु प्रणस्य निवेदयति
भगवन्, श्रीचरणानां क्षपया अस्माकमिखलं कुश्रलः
मस्ति, सम्प्रति श्रहं रष्ट्रवंशं पठानि यत्र सन्देशो भवति
तत्र रेखाभिरङ्गयामि,यदातत्र भवन्त श्रायास्यन्ति तदा
प्रस्थामि। इति किमधिकं विनिवेदयेत्।

श्रीमचर्णास्नु जरोलस्व:

योप्रसन्नचन्द्रभर्मा।

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(FROM A STUDENT TO HIS TEACHER .)

मान्यवरशीमदध्यापकवर्येषु सादरं निवेदनम्।

यत्,

यहारस्य भवान् नगरिमदं परित्यच्य कार्यो प्रयातस्त-हारस्य यद्याविष यनुग्रहपन्ने गौकेनापि न सनाधितोऽ-स्मि तत्कञ्चन समापराधः स्मर्यते वा यभाग्यमेव वा मदौ यम्। यायासे संस्मृत्य सम परमोत्कण्ठां विस्सृत्य च सम वालचापलजनितानपराधान् क्रपापन्ने ग मां जौ-विश्रियाः। इति

युष्पदाचापाननेकव्रतिनः

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श्रीपूर्णचन्द्रस्य

(FROM A TEACHER TO HIS STUDENT.)

प्रियवत्स,

तव पत्रसालोका श्रत्यन्तमानन्दितोऽस्मि, श्रनवद्यां विद्यामासादय, चिरं सुखेन जीव, मातापितरी च सर्व-दा तोषय। तव श्रील विनयं च सदैव सारामि तव प्रति-दिनमेधमानासुन्नतिं चावलोका सदा सुखी अविद्यासि, किमिधकं कथयासि,

तव सदोचारतृष्टः

योमहेशमर्मा

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FROM A SON TO HIS FATHER.

श्रीमत्सु परमपूजनीयभर्बे तिमीपमायोग्यमश्रामान्य-श्रीतातचरणिषु कीटिणः प्रणतयो विलसन्तु ।

ष्रीमचरणानामनुग्रहेण सर्वदा सुखमनुभवामि प्र-सीटामि च।

श्रिमन् सप्ताहे क्षपाण्यमार्थपाटानाम् न प्राप्तवान्तिम् श्रत एव चिन्ताकुनौऽस्मि ध्यानेनैव कदाचिद् स्रोमत्यरणयोः प्रणमामि कदाचिन्मातुरङ्के उपविश्वामि कदाचिद् भगिनीभिः समालपामि कदाचित् च स्राष्ट-भिः सद्द क्रोडामि। इति

> भवज्ञालितः श्रीराजेन्द्रममा TO A FRIEND.

मित्रवर,
चिराय तव पत्रं न प्राप्तम् अछं तु गतगुक्वासरादेव
प्रसाइं पत्रं लिखितुमयते, किन्तु अत्र तदेव दिनमारस्य
अद्याविध देव्या वात्सरिकपूजामहोत्सव आसीत् सया
च तिसान्तेव व्यासक्तेन गीतानि हरिकीर्तनानि च
गृखता तृत्यानि मिसनयां प्रथता राज्योऽतिवाहितः,
देवीपूजामवलोकयता मित्रः सह को छुता च दिनानि
यापितानि। ग्रद्य तु भगवतीं विद्यन्य प्रजागरान्न मोऽपि
बहुपरिज्यमसत्यरोऽपि कथमपि विलिख्य पत्रमिद प्रेषयामिन जाने तव पत्रं कदा क्षण्यो दृति।
लदीय: स एव

Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar. Dig Report By Signatura e Gangotri Gyaan Kosha

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वद्यां सर्व-

ामि,

(66)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A.....Atmanepada. M.....Masculine.

N. ... Neuter. Adj... Adjective.

P.....Parasmaipad. Adv...Adverb.

C..... Conjunction. Pro... Pronouns.

U..... Ubhaya Padi-F.....Feminine Ind...Indeclinable

(P and A)

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Inter...Interjection V Verb.



CC-O. Guruku Kangri Collection, Haridwar. Digitized By Siddhanta eGangotri Gyaan Kosh

GENERAL GLOSSRAY.

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(FROM SANSKRIT INTO ENGLISH.)

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बहालिका f. an upper इव ind. like, as. इष (इच्छू) 6th c. p. story. to wish ब्रद 2nd c to eat. श्रीवक adj. adv. much, ईश्वर m. God. more or much more. उत्तम adj very good अधना ind. adv. now उपरि ind upon, on. श्रुपि ind. even. डचा adj. hot अयोध्या f. name of a एतद pro this, it. va ind only. city. अव्या adj reddish. श्रीम् or श्राम् ind yes. स्राव m. a horse. क अस 2nd c. p. to be. कच्छप m, a tortoise. कठिन adj, hard. असाद pro. I. याचार m. conduct. वय 10th c. u, to tell आजा f. order वायम ind. adv, how भाजापालक adj. why कदा ind, adv, when obedient भानन्द m. pleasure, कमल n. a lotus

कलकल m. noise

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happiness.

गम (गच्छ) 1st c. p. to कर्याण n. welfare go with at to come good गुन m, teacher कि m, a poet क्स pro, what, who यह n. a house (in pl. fara ind, but both m, and n.) कोइश adj,of what kind? यन्य m, a work, book कुत्र ind, where? यह (ग्रह) 9th c, to कुसम p, a flower take, to catch 88 8th c u to do याम m, a village क्षण m, son of वस्दिव कोमल adj mild बुष् 10th c, to proclaim क्री 9th c, to buy ब्रा (निघ्र) 1st c, to smell क्रीडा f, play, sport चल् [चाल्]10th c, u, च ind and to wash of चण्ड adj, hot, fierce चिष्6th c,u,to throw चन्द्र m. the moon चन्द्रिका f, the moon-खन्न adj, lame light us m, a sword चपेटिका f, a slap चाप m, a bow गङ्गा f, the Ganges चिन्त् 10th c, to con-गच 10th c, count template गन्ध m, odour m, odour fam fan i et an sie Gangotri Gyaar Kosh

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चुर (चोर्) \ 10th c. to तारा f. a star. तिक adj. bitter. चेत ind. if तुद् 6th, c. p. to inflict. चौर m. a thief. pain on. त्व 4th c. p. to be द्भत m. people a person. pleased, or satisfied. खनक m. father or father of wini. 205 10th c. to punish, जल n. water . देखा m. a stick or a जि 1st c. p. to conquer punishment. aim जीव 1st c, p. to live. दशयन n. a sight. जीव m. life, an animal. दशरथ m, the father of त Ram. तड् (ताड्) 10th c. to दया f. kindness. beat. [दावचा 1st c. p. to तड़ाग m. a tank. give तथा ind, still, दिश् 6th e. u. to show manner, so. or direct. तयापि ind still. इ 5th, c, to annoy, to तर pro. he. she. distress.

that, or it. gan n. misery, pain. तदा ind then distress, difficulty

And Well Kangri Collection Haridwar Digitized By Siddhanta eGangoti Gyaan Kosha

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दृष्ट adj. wicked bad नीज adi. blue. न्याय m a system of हम [पश्य] 1st c. p. Hindu philosophy. to see. देवता f. a deity. पठ 1st p. c. to read, to ਬ धन n wealth learn, पाँखन m, a learned धर्म m, virtue, duty, ara 1st c, p, to run, man, y 7th c, p, to shake. पत 1st c. p. to fall. पत्रम m. a bird. न ind. no not. पन n. eye. नम् ind saluation. पवन m. wind नयन n. eye. un m. a beast नर m. a man. पा [पिब्] 1st. c. p. t नग 4th c p. to perish. drink नागर m. a citizen पाउ m. a lesson. नाम ind. namely, by पाठगाला f a lesson, name. पान n a vessel. नाविक m, a sailor. पाद m. a foot निया f. night. पौठ adj. yellow,

with ar to bring; and gen a flower.

CC-O. Gurukul Kangriwihler and the decident barren positived By Siddhanta e Gangotri Gyaan Rosh

निस्त m. a gold coin. पुत्र m. a son.

नी 1st. c. u. to carry. पुष् 4th c. p. to nourish.

पूज 10th c to adore.

पूजा f worship.

पृष्ठ n back.

प्रच्छ [पृच्छ] 6th c p.

to ask.

प्रथ् 10th c publish.

प्रभा f light.

प्रभात n the morning.

प्रस्त adj happy.

पिय adj beloved,

friend, favourite.

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son

arish,

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फल n a fruit,

please.

प्री [प्रीण] Ioth c to

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बादम ind very well बाज m a child, उध् [बोध] lst c p to understand, to know बुध m a wise or learned man, बोध m knawledge बाह्मण m one belong ing to the highest Hindu caste भ

भज् lst c u to worship.

सरत m a younger
brother of Ram.

भज्ञ m a bear,

भवत् pro, you (always
3rd per)

भि (विभि) 3rd c p to
be afraid.

भिद् 7th c to break

a lst c p to be or to

to feel.

become, with HH to

be possible, with अनु

सूष् 10th c to adorn, सूषण n an ornament, सृ [विभ] 3rd c p to have, to possess, to bear स्नार m a black bee,

म मिला m a jewl, मधुर adj sweet मिलन adj dirty,

CC-O. Gurukul Kangri Collection. Haridwar. Digitized By Siddhanta eGangotri Gyaan Kos

HI ind not मान्य adj respectable, honourable. माला fa garland HIH m a month मित्र n a friend मुख n mouth or face स्च [मुख] 6th c p to leave, release, सुद्ध 4th c p to faint, to be silly. सर्व m a fool. यत ind that. यतः ind, because बद् pro who or what यया ind as ugi ind when यदि ind if. यदापि ind though यमना f the river. Yamuna.

रत्न adi red. TE Ist c p to protect रच 10th, to arrange. बजनीकर m the moon TE m a chariot TIH m the eldest so of दश्रष (king of षयोध्या) स्विष m king of Lank बद्धाण m a younger brother of Rama asr f name of an Island, सता f a creeper लभ 4th c p to covet बद् lst c p to speak. वन n a forest.

वनिता f.a woman

वर्ण 10th c to extol

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युष्पद्pro thou. or to describe. CC-O. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar, Digitized By Siddhanta eGangotri Gyaan Kosa

वान n a conveyance

ан olst c p to dwell as Ist c p to carry, otec to bear to flow. ar ind or. वारिका fa garden. ताल m an arrow. वातायन na window. वानर m a monkey. विकसित adj blows. fact f knowledge. विना ind without. fan 6th c p to enter. with sq to sit. वच m a tree. वेग m Speed, Velocity, Current.

> गास्त n a science. शिच्या m a science पिला fa stone. शिख m a pupil, भोतल adj cold श्रुष् 4th c p to dry,

स्त्रीक m a coupletein poetry. खेत adj white.

er m a company. सटाचार m good conduct, well-behaved. सपदि ind at once, soon समय m time. सरीवर m a tank; सह ind with. uiu m a sage;adj,good सिच [विच]6th c p to sprinkle. सीता f wife of Rama. सुख n pleasure. सुन्दर anj beautiful, सन n a vaidika hymn सर्व m the sun. स्ज6th c p to create, स्था [तिष्ठ] lst c to stand, to stop, or to with with sa to stand up.

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Guruku Kangli Coffection, Haridwar. Digazed By Side Arta Cangotri Gyaan Kosha

स्पृत्त 6th c p to touch. इति abj green. स्पृह 10th c to desire. ख्याव n nature. स्वस्त ind, hai ! स्वास्थ n tranquility.

wid m a hand. s lst c u to take away (with fa to amuse; to play; with my to take awuy.) हृद्य n. the heart.

Bl

Bo

Bo

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ga m a horse

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(PROM ENGLISH INTO SANSKRIT.)

Adore, v ys 10th c. Be afraid v fa 3rd c. Adorn, v मूख 10th c. Bear v # 3rd c. Advise v दिश 6th c. Bear, carry v बह 1st c. Affection s a 8 m. Bears अस का m. Always adv uzī ind. Beasts un m And conj च ind. Beautiful abj. सन्दर् री रा Annoy v & 5th c. Become v lst ag c. Anxiety चिन्ता f. Bee (black) समार s, Annimal s जीव m. Beloved abj प्रिय-या-यम Arrange v रच् loth c. Be pleased v तुष् 4th c Arrow s alw Be possible v सम् + भ As au, sa ind. Be silly v. मुह् 4th c. Ask v प्रच्क् [पुच्क्] 6th Bird s पत्रा m. B Blow v as lst c.

C-O. Guruku Ranga Comedist, Hammal Diditized Bloside hand e Gang Philippy and Kort

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Contemplate v चिना

10th c

Blue adj. नील-जा-लम्. Covet v जुभ् 4th c. Book s ग्रन्थ m, पुस्तक h. Create v सूज् 6th c. Creeper s लता f. Bow a चाप m, Bow interj, नमस ind. Dance v नत 4th c, Break v far Deity s देवता f, Bring v या + नी. But conj. किन्तु ind Describe वर्ष 10th c. Carry, lead v नी 1st c. Desire v सृद् 10th c. Celebrate v प्रथ 10th c. Direct v दिश 6th c. Dirty adj, मलिन-न-नम Chariot रथ m. Discharge v चिप 6th c Child s बाल-ला-लम् Distress s, द:ख n. Citizen s नागर m. Do v. a Sth c. City s नगर n. Coin (golden) s निष्क m Drink v, पा (पिव्) 1st c Dry v, ny 4th c. Conveyance s यान n, Cold adj, श्रीतज-ला-लम् Dwel v, वस् 1st c. E Come v आ+गम Ear s स्रोच n. Command s wint f. Ease s He n. Company s us m. Eat v se 2nd c. Compose v प + नो Bnter v विश् 6th c. Conduct will m, Even adv wfu ind.

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war. Digitized by Siddhanta e Gango Toyaah Kosh

Garland s माना f. Extol v aw 10th c. Get, catch v यह (ग्रह) Eye s नयन n. Get up v उत + खा F Give v दा (यच्छ) Faint v 광통 4th c. Go v गम् (गच्छ) Fall x पत 1st c. Father or father of Go after v अन + गम God s देखा m चार m Sita जनक m Favour v अनु+यह Cood conduct s महा-Feel v sa+ + Green adj इरित-ता-तम Fierce adj चण्ड एडा-एडम Flow v aw 1st c Hail ! interj खरित-Flower's जुसम. पुष्प n Hands हर्न m Follow v शन + गम Happiness s आनन्द m Fool s मर्ख खी खेन Happy adj प्रमन Foot s पाद m Heart's हृदय n Forest s an n Home रह n [mascu-Forget v वि + म्स् line in plural] Friendship s स्नेह m Horse s अध्व, हय m Fruits wan n Hot adj चड House's TT (see home Ganges s ngi How ? कथम ? Garden s वारिका f Kangri Collection, Haridwa

I pro प्रसाद (alike in

all genders)

If चेत् यदि ind

In that manner तथा

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In what manner !

क्यम ?

In which mannr aut ind.

J

Jewel s Hou m

K

Kindness s दया f.

King s नप m.

Know v बुध 1st c.

Knowledges s facil f.

Light s war f.

Like द्व ind.

Live जीव 1st c.

Lotus s कसल n.

Love s w m.

M

Man s नर, जन m.

Milk 3 द्ग्य n.

Mild adj कोमन-ल-लम्

Monkey s बानर m.

Moon s चन्द्र, निशाकर Moonlight s इन्द्रिका f.

More, much, much

more श्राधक adv-कम

adi. (क:-का-कम् Mouth s मा n,

Nature s समाव n.

Night's faul f.

Lame adj खञ्च:-द्मा-ख्मम्. Not adv न ind.

Leave, leave off मृच्

(म्च) 6th c.

Lesson s पाठ

Lifes जीव m.

Nourish v gu 4rh c.

Noise s कलकत m.

Obedient adj पात्रा

Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar. Digitized by Siddhanta e Gaogotri Cyaan Kosha

पालक (क: का-कम्) Odour s गम m Of what kind ? कीट्य adi (श:-शी-शम) Only adv ua ind Or conj at ind Order v fan 6th c Order s याचा f Ornaments भ्षण n

Pain s दु:ख n Palace s प्रामाद m Peace s सास्त्र n People s जन m Perish v नम् 4th c, Person s जन m Play v की E Ist c Play s की डा f Please v भी [मोष] 10th c Poet s afa m

C-O. Gur

Publish v प्रथ 10th c. Punish v द्राइ 10th.c |n 2 Punishments दण्ड ui Pupil s शिष्य m. Red adj रता(स-ता-ताम) Reddish adj अव्य (यः

णा-णम) Release v मुच (मृच्) Respectable adj सान्य (न्ध:-न्धा न्यम) Rise v उद् + स्था Run v भाव 1st c

Sage s HIH m Sailor s नर्डावन m Science s 知证 n School s पाठभाना f Shake v g 5th c Show v fzn 6th c Sight s दर्भन n Sit v उप + निम Proclaim v मुष् 10th c Smell v म्रा (जिम्न)

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lank. m & Tell -

Then Chen

n.c. in adv sufe ind II. eak v ac c ort s कोडा f pread v शिच (शिच्) u: ith c and v खा (तिष्ठ) st c ers तारा f eal v चर 10 the lick s zus m. tone s शिला f.

त्य

word s as m. link, pond s तहाम n सरीवर m. Tell v कय 10 c. Then adv agr ind Chenc adv da: ind here adv तत्र ind

ms सर्च m.

reet adj मध्र

This pro vag [vu:-एषा-एतत] Thou pro utne (alike Throw v fau 6th c Time s समय m Tortoise s a segu m Touch v स्था 6th c Town s नगर m. Tranquility s war m Tree s ga m.

IT

Understand v gu 1st

Verbs, poem, s मोक m Very good or good. adi छत्तम (म:-मा-मम) Very well adv. बाटम् ind. Vessal B UT D. Village s याम m.

CC-D Grigukul Gapari Gallection, Harid Var Rigitiae 46 Sindan tare Gangotri Gyaan Kosh

W (तः नातम) Why ? कथम ? Wait v w Wash, wash off v चल Wind s पवन m. (चान ,10th c. Wish v दूव (इ Water s son. 6th c. Wealth s un n. With se ind. Welfare's क्याच n. Without fari ii id. What ? inter pro किम् Woman s नारी, व नित (क:- का किस्) Work s ग्रत्य m When ? कहा ? ind Worship s पूजा f. When relate adv यहा Worship v पन 10th ind. Write v म+नो Whence ? कत: ? ind, Whence relate adv un: Yellow adi ula (ind ता-तम) Where ? ज़ ? ind You (in respect) Where relate adv any your honour po ind. भवत (वान-वती-वत White adi an adin 4 MAR 7005

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SAC-DAC

State of the State CC-O. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar. Digitized By Siddhanta eGangotri Gyaan Ko

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